

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION. By Charles J. Stillé. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Mr. Stillé, well known as the author of the powerful pamphlet, "How a Great People Should Conduct a Long War," has come before the public in a handsomely printed volume, with a subject for his pen capable of developing all the power which he possesses. He has executed his task with an elegance of diction and a pleasant perspicuity of narrative which raises our already high estimate of his literary ability.

His work forms a glorious monument to that manliness never excelled in the record of the world, of that generosity never equaled in the annals of mankind, which was displayed by the American people while our land was plunged in war—the freedom with which we poured out our treasures, the services rendered the cause not only by men, but by women—God bless them!—who, scorning all the comforts of home, went forth, and did as good deeds as were ever recorded. This book is a record of one of these great twin charities—the great Commissions of the age. The author had access to all the official documents connected with the working of the association. He narrates it without going into unnecessary minutiae, nor yet falling into mere platitudes and generalities. Every one who engaged in the glorious work will secure a copy of the book, and, in addition, all who feel a just pride in what the great North did during the great Rebellion.

SPANISH PAPERS, AND OTHER MISCELLANIES, hitherto unpublished and uncollected, by Washington Irving. Edited by Pierre M. Irving. 2 volumes. New York, G. P. Putnam and Hurd & Houghton.

Most of the sketches contained in these two volumes fall under the head of "uncollected," rather than "unpublished" productions of Irving. They form a most valuable addition to his works, as heretofore they were only found in odd numbers of magazines and out-of-the-way places. They complete, we believe, all the literature of that gifted son of genius, and should be procured by all those who have possessed themselves of the rest of the series, as well as all admirers of the most pleasant of all modern writers. Of course we shall not attempt to review the contents in the space devoted to an ordinary book review. Their titles indicate that their specialty is Spanish history and Spanish legend. They abound in that glowing imagery which only Irving could evoke, and are written in that clear Saxon style which, *par excellence*, he has rendered his own.

In regard to the typographical execution, we cannot bestow too high praise. Neatly and substantially bound, clearly printed on rich cream-colored paper, they excel in what all book lovers most admire. They come from the Riverside Press, which in itself is sufficient guarantee for their beauty.

BALLADS, LYRICS, AND HYMNS. By Alice Carey. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Philadelphia Agents: Ashmead & Evans, No. 724 Chestnut Street.

The most beautiful, literally the most perfect, book, in a typographical point of view, which we have ever seen, is the edition of Miss Carey's poems before us. If their literary style was as good as the dress in which they come to us, we would hail them with peculiar joy. Of the three classes of poetry, we think that Miss Carey succeeds far better in the ballads than in the lyrics, and in the hymns than in the ballads. Many of her devotional papers breathe a spirit of Christianity, and heartfelt, soul-stirring sentiment, touched with a delicate grace which peculiarly recommends them. Of all the works of this class we admire most the one entitled "All in All."

But of so many really good pieces it is a shame to make a selection. Her ballads are most of them simple, pleasant thoughts, jotted down without any great elaboration. We should judge that they were the leisure employment of a literary life. They hardly possess sufficient soul. They are flying and too passing. There are some of them which will make an enduring impression. All are pleasant, but none of them have stability. We are pleased with the work as a whole, although its parts do not present any particular excellence. As a gift book we think it has few superiors. All of its powers tend to make it peculiarly acceptable, and the splendid style of its publication will make it a welcome visitor in every parlor.

THE DIVINE ATTRIBUTES. By Emanuel Swedenborg. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This is a carefully selected collection of the doctrines of the much abused Swedenborg, as made from his own writings. We are glad that the people will have an opportunity of reading, in a popular form, the tenets of one of whom none but theologians know anything, although all quote from him, and pretend familiarity with his views. The work is clearly printed, and will receive a large religious circulation, not only from those who agree with the "Seer," but from all whose curiosity on the subject of his views prompts them to explore for themselves.

BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Volume IX. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. The present volume takes us down to the termination of the actual war of the Revolution. It is written in the same style as its predecessors—rich and heavy, with a care and solidity which command respect. We give an extract from it, which, as it relates to a subject of local interest, we think, will be found generally popular with our readers:—

The village of Germantown formed for two miles one continuous street. At its centre it was crossed at right angles by Howe's encampment, which extended on the right to a wood, and was guarded on its extreme left by Hessian yagers at the Schuylkill. The 1st Battalion of Light Infantry and the Queen's American Rangers were advanced in front of the right wing; the 2d Battalion supported the furthest pickets on the left at Mount Airy, about two miles from the camp; and at the head of the village, in an open field, near a large stone house known as that of Chew, the 4th Regiment, under the veteran Musgrave, pitched its tents. Information of the intended attack reached Howe, but he received it with incredulity.

About noon on the third, Washington, at Matichen Hill, announced to his army his purpose to move upon Germantown. He spoke to them of the successes of the northern army, and explained "that Howe, who lay at a distance of several miles from Corn walls, had further weakened himself by sending two battalions to Billingsport. If they would be brave and patient,

he might on the next day lead them to victory." Thus he inspired them with his own hopeful courage. A defeat of the insulated British army must have been ruin. His plan was to strike the chief attack upon the right, to which the approach was easy; and for that purpose, to Greene, in whom of all his generals he most confided, he gave the command of his left wing, composed of the divisions of Greene and of Stephen, and backed by Mifflin's brigade. These formed about two-thirds of all his effective force. The divisions of Sullivan and Wayne, flanked by Conway's brigade, and followed by Washington, with the brigades of Nash and Maxwell, under Lord Stirling, as the reserve, assumed the more difficult task of engaging the British left. To distract attention, the Maryland and New Jersey militia were to make a circuit and come upon the rear of the British right, while the opposite side Armstrong, with the Pennsylvania militia, was to deal heavy blows on the Hessian yagers.

The different columns received orders to conduct their march of about fourteen miles so as to arrive near the enemy in time to rest, and to begin the attack on all quarters at daybreak. Accordingly, the right wing, after marching all night, halted two miles in front of the British camp, at the foot of the hill. Then, screened by a fog and marching in silence, the advance party surprised the British picket. The battalion of light infantry offered a gallant resistance; but when Wayne's men, whom Sullivan directed to closely follow, rushed on with the terrible cry—"Have at the bloodhounds! Revenge! Revenge!" the bugle sounded a retreat. The cannon woke Corn walls in Philadelphia, who instantly ordered his British and Hessian troops to the scene of action; Howe, in like manner started from his bed, rode up just in time to see the battalion rushing away. "For shame, light infantry," he cried in anger; "I never saw you retreat before. Forward! it is only a scouting party." But the cutting grape-shot from three of the American cannon rattling about him showed the seriousness of the attack, and he rode off at full speed to prepare his camp for battle, while Musgrave, detaching a part of his regiment to support the fugitives, threw himself with six companies into Chew's house, and barricaded its lower windows and doors.

Greene should by this time have engaged the British right; but nothing was heard from any part of his wing. In consequence, as the divisions of Sullivan and Wayne approached Chew's house together, Sullivan directed Wayne to pass to the left of it, while he advanced on its right. In this manner they were separated. The advance was slow, for it was made, not in column, but in line, while the troops kept up an incessant fire at every house and corner which they approached. Washington, with Maxwells' part of the reserve, summoned Musgrave to surrender; but the officer who carried the white flag was fired upon and killed; the brave Chevalier Duplessis, who, in the name of the King, of South Carolina, forced and mounted the window on the ground-floor to set the house on fire, was not supported by men with combustibles, and, incredible as it may seem, the two gallant and adventurous youths who, with safety under a fire from both stories of the house. The cannon was too light to breach the walls. Driven forward by his own anxiety and the zeal of the young officers of his staff, Washington left a single regiment to watch the house, and with the rest of the reserve advanced to the front of the battle and remained there to the last.

And where was Greene? From some cause which he never explained, he remained the British outposts three-quarters of an hour later than the troops with Washington; then, at a very great distance from the force which he was to have attacked, he formed his whole wing, and thus in the line of battle attempted to advance two miles or more through marshes, thickets, and strong and numerous post and rail fences. Irretrievable disaster was the consequence; the divisions became mixed, and the confusion was such that gall never got into the fight; and Greene was left with only the brigades of Scott and Muhlenberg. These entered the village and attacked the British right, which they had ample time for preparation. They were outflanked, and after about fifteen minutes of heavy firing were driven back; and the regiment which had penetrated furthest was captured. Scipion with one of his brigades came up with the left of Wayne's Division; Woodford, who commanded the other, and was on the extreme right of the wing under Greene, strayed to Chew's house, which he found watched by a single regiment, halted there with his whole brigade, and took no part in the battle except to order his light field-pieces to play upon its walls. This new and unexpected cannonade was exactly in the rear of Wayne's division; they imagined it to be the British retreat, and right; and throwing off all control, they retreated in disorder. Armstrong, with his militia on the extreme right, considered it his duty "rather to divert the foreigners than to come in contact with them," so he did not move, and left them from the heights on the "Wissahickon" Sullivan's men, with the eagerness of young troops, and against the order of Washington, had expended their ammunition either without an object, the battalions from Philadelphia, advancing on a run, were close at hand. In the fog, parties of Americans had repeatedly mistaken each other for British. At about half-past eight, Washington, who, "in his anxiety exposed himself to the hottest fire," seeing that his whole wing had given up the retreat, and sent it to every division. Care was taken for the removal of every piece of artillery. "British officers of the first rank said that no retreat was ever conducted in better order," and they and the German officers who judged the attack to have been well planned.

Greene on that day "fell under the frown" of the commander-in-chief. Had the forces intrusted to him, and the militia with Armstrong, acted as efficiently as the troops with Washington, the day might have been fatal to Howe's army. The renewal of an attack so soon after the defeat at Brandywine, and its partial success, inspired Congress and the army. In Europe, it convinced the Cabinet of the King of France that the independence of America was assured.

—We have received from Mr. J. S. Claxton, No. 1214 Chestnut street, a number of children's works, all pleasantly written, and of interest to the little ones. Among them are "Nettie Wallace," "Charity Helstone," "Duties and Difficulties." Also, a fresh primer by Magill, which, from a cursory examination, recommends itself to us both because of its fulness and its practicality.

—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chestnut street, send us "The Story of Elizabeth," by Miss Mackay. It is a pleasantly written and touching story, and will find admirers among those who love the true, while they dislike the sensational. It is pure in its teachings, and every way commends itself to general readers.

The same firm has also issued "Married at Last," by Annie Thomas, and "Pauckon," both of which should have a large share of patronage. They have a vast supply of new books, which will be issued week after week as the season progresses.

—The advanced proof-sheets of "Women of the War," by Frank Moore, lie before us. They promise to make a most valuable and interesting work. Among the Philadelphians treated of we notice Mrs. Ewing, Harris, Husband, Haines, Jones, Lee, Ross, and Miss Patterson. From what we have seen, we can promise the public a truly interesting and valuable addition to our war literature.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution."

"Article 4, Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

"This section makes citizenship uniform in all the States, and protects citizens both North and South; for example, South Carolina must treat Pennsylvanians with the same respect that she treats her own citizens."

"Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, but whenever the right to vote at an election for President or Vice-President, and for the United States representatives in Congress, shall be denied to any male inhabitant of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizen of the United States, he shall be excluded from the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

"This section fixes the basis of representation in Congress upon the population of the several States, with this proviso, that where a State denies the elective franchise to any of its qualified male citizens of 21 years of age (which any State is allowed to do under this section), that then its representation in Congress shall be proportionally reduced, thus regulating the representation in Congress by the number of voters in each State. Under the old Constitution, the South had three-fifths of all her slaves added to her free population to fix her representation in Congress; now that slavery is abolished she will have two-fifths more added thereto, and thus come back under the old Constitution with increased power, and would thus make the vote of one white man in the South nearly equal to two in the North. This is the reason why the Rebels are now opposing this part of the amendment."

"Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, who, at the time of his election, was under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or civil officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds in each House, remove such disability."

"The intention of this section is to give the offices to the Union men of the South, so that we shall have perpetual peace, and so that Jefferson Davis and other traitors like him shall never again control this Government, and thus endanger its liberties. If these leading Rebels should continue to hold the offices in the South, we shall have no peace, but, on the contrary, perpetual strife. They have done enough already. They should have no further say. Their children will succeed to the rights which they will lose by their treason; this is enough, in all conscience. This section, you will observe, applies those Rebels only who have heretofore held office and taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States; should any hardships arise thereby, Congress may grant relief by a two-thirds vote."

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including that incurred in payment of bonds and pensions for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither shall any State assume or pay any debt of obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim or loss of or on account of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held legal and valid."

"The Section of securing payment for their slaves or of the Rebel debt, and thus relieves our country from future sectional strife."

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

GOVERNOR.

Major-General John W. Geary.

JUDICIARY.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

HON. JOSEPH ALLISON.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

HON. WILLIAM S. PIERCE.

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RECEIVER OF TAXES.

RICHARD FELTZ.

CITY COMMISSIONER.

CAPTAIN HENRY CONNER.

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Second District—Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL.

Third District—Hon. LEONARD MYERS.

Fourth District—Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.

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First District—JEREMIAH NICHOLS.

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Sixth District—JAMES SUBERS.

Seventh District—JAMES N. KEINS.

Eighth District—FRED. DITTMAR.

Ninth District—ELIZABETH W. RAVIS.

Tenth District—W. J. DONOHUGH.

Eleventh District—ALEXANDER ADAIR.

Twelfth District—ENOS C. RENNEL.

Thirteenth District—W. M. WORRALL.

Fourteenth District—GEORGE DE HAVEN, JR.

Fifteenth District—DAVID WALLACE.

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By order of Union Republican City Executive Committee.

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JOSEPH S. ALLEN, Secretaries. 9 18 1st

FOR ALDERMAN.

FIFTH WARD.

WILLIAM W. DOUGHERTY.

9 12 1st

POLITICAL.

FIFTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Congress, CHARLES GIBBONS. Assembly, JOSEPH T. THOMAS. Alderman, WILLIAM D. LELAR. School Directors, MORRIS T. THOMAS, EDWARD S. YARD, JOHN GOPORTH, WILLIAM H. OSKINS. 10 5 21

EIGHTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Governor, MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY. Congress, HON. CHARLES O'NEILL, State Senator, HON. JEREMIAH NICHOLS, HON. JOSEPH T. THOMAS, Select Council, ALEXANDER L. WOODGON, Common Council, ALEXANDER J. ALPER, School Directors, MORRIS T. THOMAS, JOHN B. ATWOOD, J. F. GAYLEY, M. D. 10 5 41

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

JOHN HULME, INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE. 9 29 1st

EIGHTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE, JOHN M. POMEROY. 10 17 1st

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF MATTHIAS W. BALDWIN. Letter testamentary upon the Estate of MATTHIAS W. BALDWIN, deceased, having been granted by me Register of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia to the deceased, executor of his last will and testament, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, to make known the same without delay to No. 717 WALNUT STREET, or JOSEPH P. TOWNSEND, Executor. 9 17 1st

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. WILLIAM E. BATEMAN vs. JULIA ANN BATEMAN. December Term, 1866. No. 72. In Divorce. Madam:—You will please notice that the Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce from the bonds of matrimony should not be decreed in the case returnable on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal notice having been given to you of the said rule, which is now on file in the office of GEORGE W. WOLLASTON, Attorney for Libellant. 10 17 1st

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of CHARLES WRIGHT, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of WILLIAM B. WRIGHT, executor of the last will and testament of CHARLES WRIGHT, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the executor, and his part in the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, October 13, 1866, at 10 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 204 S. FIFTH STREET, in the City of Philadelphia. 9 25 1st

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of THOMAS S. TAYLOR, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of WILLIAM B. WRIGHT, executor of the last will and testament of THOMAS S. TAYLOR, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the executor, and his part in the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, October 13, 1866, at 10 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 204 S. FIFTH STREET, in the City of Philadelphia. 9 25 1st

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